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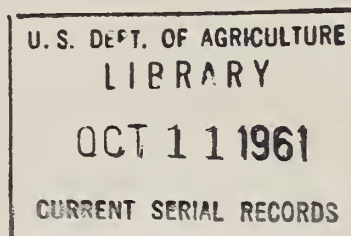
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
MILK MARKETING ORDERS DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through July 1, 1961

Attached are revised Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which were amended during the period May 2 through July 1, and a summary for the Youngstown-Warren order which became effective July 1, 1961. The summaries for the Central Arkansas and South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart orders have been re-written to conform to the format adopted in 1959.

Separate pages show suspension orders and Federal Register Citations for the same period. Other pages, showing the type of seasonal payment plans used in the various markets, type of pool, and the different factors included in Class I pricing formulas have also been revised through July 1, 1961.



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SUSPENSION ORDERS

Issued during the period May 2 through July 1, 1961

Cedar Rapids: Page 31-2: Requirement that cooperative plants ship 50 percent or more of total producer milk received at all regulated plants during the month, suspended during July and August 1961.

Indianapolis: Page 125-2: Transfers to unregulated plants within 150 miles of Indianapolis were Class I, unless specified conditions were met. Suspension order removes 150 mile limitation.

Louisville-Lexington: Page 46-3: Suspension order limits negative supply-demand adjustment to 20 cents during June and July 1961.

Minneapolis-St. Paul: Page 73-2: Required shipment of 50 percent or more of approved receipts from dairy farmers by supply plants to regulated distributing plants in the marketing area is suspended during July 1961 (published July 21, 1961).

Neosho Valley: Page 28-3: Suspension order changes Class II price during July 1961, to higher of basic formula price minus 10 cents or local plant price (previously basic formula price).

San Antonio: Page 49-1: Requirement for supply plants to ship 50 percent or more of their receipts from dairy farmers to regulated distributing plants during any month July through February to qualify for pooling during such month, suspended during July and August 1961.

Washington: Page 2-3: Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Washington, unless specified conditions were met, and transfers beyond that distance, were Class I. Suspension order removes 300-mile limitation.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have built a great nation from a small colony. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life.

The first settlers were the Pilgrims who came to the Massachusetts coast in 1620. They were followed by other groups of settlers who came from all over Europe.

The settlers found a land of opportunity and freedom. They built a society based on the principles of democracy and self-government.

The United States grew in size and power. It fought wars with Britain and Spain. It became a world power in its own right.

The United States has always been a land of opportunity. It has always been a land where people can make their own destiny.

The United States has always been a land of freedom. It has always been a land where people can live as they see fit.

The United States has always been a land of hope. It has always been a land where people can build a better future for themselves and their children.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations
(May 2 through July 1, 1961)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY - C.F.R. 931</u>		
26 FR 6803	7-29-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>CONNECTICUT - C.F.R. 1019</u>		
26 FR 4421	5-23-61	Amendment No. 3
<u>INDIANAPOLIS - C.F.R. 1025</u>		
26 FR 3957	5-6-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>KANSAS CITY - C.F.R. 913</u>		
26 FR 5952	7-1-61	Amendment No. 14
<u>LOUISVILLE-LEXINGTON - C.F.R. 946</u>		
26 FR 4734	5-30-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - C.F.R. 973</u>		
26 FR 6543	7-21-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NEOSHO VALLEY - C.F.R. 928</u>		
26 FR 5658	7-1-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>SAN ANTONIO - C.F.R. 949</u>		
26 FR 6837	8-1-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE-ELKHART - C.F.R. 967</u>		
26 FR 4734	5-30-61	Amendment No. 9
<u>WASHINGTON, D. C. - C.F.R. 902</u>		
26 FR 5564	6-22-61	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>WICHITA - C.F.R. 968</u>		
26 FR 4838	6-1-61	Amendment No. 10
<u>YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN - C.F.R. 960</u>		
26 FR 5660	6-24-61	Order

1900-1901 (1900-1901)

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Type of seasonal plans used in Federal milk orders, July 1, 1961

I. Base-Excess Plan

Market	Base Forming Period	Base Paying Period
Appalachian	September - February	April - July
Black Hills	July - December	January - June
Central Arkansas	September - December	February - July
Central Mississippi	September - January	March - July
Central West Texas <u>1/</u>	September - December	March - June
Chattanooga	September - January	March - July
Chicago	September - November	March - June
Clarksburg	September - December	April - July
Des Moines	September - November	March - June <u>2/</u>
Eastern South Dakota	September - November	March - June
Fort Smith	September - December	February - July
Great Basin	August - December	Entire year
Inland Empire	September - January	Entire year
Kansas City	September - December	February - July
Knoxville	September - February	April - August
Milwaukee	August - November	April - June
Minneapolis-St. Paul	July - October	January - June
Mississippi Delta	September - January	March - July
Mississippi Gulf Coast	September - January	March - July
Muskegon	August - December	Entire year
Nashville	September - January	March - July
Neosho Valley	August - November	February - July
New Orleans	September - January	February - July
North Central Ohio	October - December <u>3/</u>	April - June
Northeastern Wisconsin	September - November	March - June
Northern Louisiana	September - December	February - July
North Texas	September - December <u>4/</u>	March - June
Ohio Valley	September - February	April - July
Puget Sound	August - December	Entire year
Red River Valley	September - December	March - June
S. Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	September - December	April - July
Southeastern Florida	August - December	Entire year
Southern Michigan	August - December	Entire year
Texas Panhandle	September - December	March - June
Upper Chesapeake Bay	July - December	March - June
Washington, D. C.	July - December	April - June <u>5/</u>
Wheeling	September - December	April - July

1/ Suspended indefinitely March 1, 1959.

2/ Provided in order, not effective until March 1, 1962.

3/ Effective September 1, 1961, September-November.

4/ Effective August 1, 1961, August-January.

5/ Provided in order, not effective until April 1, 1962.

II. Louisville plan

Market	Pay-back months	Deduct months
Cincinnati	September - December	April - July
Columbus	September - December	April - July
Connecticut	July - September	April - June
Dayton-Springfield	September - December	April - July
Fort Wayne	September - November	April - June
Indianapolis	September - December	April - July
Louisville-Lexington	September - December	April - July
Omaha-Lincoln-C.Bluffs	September - November	April - June
Ozarks	October - December	April - July
Platte Valley	September - November	April - June
St. Louis	October - December	April - July
Sioux City	September - November	April - June
Southwest Kansas	August - October	April - June
Suburban St. Louis	October - December	April - July

III. Markets having only seasonal variations in Class I price differentials

Market	Months in which highest differential applies	Difference in highest and lowest differentials
	Month	Dollars
Austin-Waco	July - February	0.40
Boston	October - December	1.13
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	August - November	.40
Corpus Christi	July - February	.40
Duluth-Superior	July - October	.40
Mich. Upper Peninsula	July - November	.40
New York-New Jersey	November	1.09
North Central Iowa	August - November	.40
Northeastern Ohio	August - March	.45
Paducah	August - February	.60
Philadelphia	October - December	.80
Quad Cities	August - November	.40
Rockford-Freeport	August - November	.40
San Antonio	July - February	.40
Southeastern N.England	October - December	1.13
Springfield	October - December	1.13
Toledo	August - January	.40
Tri-State	August - February	.67
Upstate Michigan	July - January	.40
Wilmington	October - December	.80
Worcester	October - December	1.13
Youngstown-Warren	August - March	.45
Oklahoma Metropolitan	July - March	.40

IV. Markets without seasonal variation in Class I price differentials

Central Arizona	Sioux Falls-Mitchell
Colorado Springs-Pueblo	Western Colorado
Memphis	Wichita

V. Class I price factors used in Federal milk orders and type of pool

Market	Class	Type of pool			Market	Class	Type of pool		
	I	Indi-	Mar-			I	Indi-	Mar-	
	fac-	vidual	ket-			fac-	vidual	ket-	
	tors	han-	wide			tors	han-	wide	
	(Codes)	dlr	pool			(Codes)	dlr	pool	
		pool					pool		
Appalachian	1-3:		X		North Central Iowa	1-3:	X		
Austin-Waco	1-3:	X			North Central Ohio	1-3:	X		
Black Hills	1-3:		X		Northeastern Ohio	1-3:		X	
Boston	5:		X		Northeastern Wis.	1-3:		X	
Cedar Rapids-I. C.	1-3:		X		Northern Louisiana	1-3:	X		
Central Arizona	1-3:		X		North Texas	1-3:		X	
Central Arkansas	1-2-3-4:		X		Ohio Valley	1-3:		X	
Central Mississippi	1-2-3:		X		Oklahoma Metrop.	1-2-3:		X	
Central West Texas	1-3:		X		Omaha-Lincoln-C. B.	2-3:		X	
Chattanooga	1-2-3-4:		X		Ozarks	1-3:		X	
Chicago	1-3:		X		Paducah	1-2-3:		X	
Cincinnati	1-3:		X		Philadelphia	5:	X		
Clarksburg	1-3-4:		X		Platte Valley	2-3:		X	
Colo. Springs-Pueblo	1-3:		X		Puget Sound	1-3-4:		X	
Columbus	1-3:		X		Quad Cities	1-3:		X	
Connecticut	5:		X		Red River Valley	1-2-3:		X	
Corpus Christi	1-3:	X			Rockford-Freeport	1-3:		X	
Dayton-Springfield	1-3-4:		X		St. Louis	1-3:		X	
Des Moines	1-3:		X		San Antonio	1-3:		X	
Duluth-Superior	1-3:		X		Sioux City	2-3:		X	
Eastern South Dakota	1-3:		X		Sioux Falls-Mitchell	3:		X	
Fort Smith	1-2-3:	X			S.Bend-LaP.-Elkhart	1-3:		X	
Fort Wayne	1-3:		X		Southeastern Fla.	1-3-6:		X	
Great Basin	6:		X		Southeastern N.Eng.	5:		X	
Indianapolis	1-3:		X		Southern Michigan	1-2-3:		X	
Inland Empire	1-3:		X		Southwest Kansas	1-3:		X	
Kansas City	1-3:		X		Springfield	5:		X	
Knoxville	1-2-3-4:		X		Suburban St. Louis	1-3:		X	
Louisville-Lexington	1-2-3-4:		X		Texas Panhandle	1-3:		X	
Memphis	1-2-3-4:	X			Toledo	1-3:	X		
Mich.Upper Peninsula	1-3:	X			Tri-State	1-3:	X		
Milwaukee	1-3:	X			Upper Chesapeake Bay	6:		X	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1-3-4:		X		Upstate Michigan	1-2-3:		X	
Mississippi Delta	1-2-3:		X		Washington, D. C.	6:		X	
Miss. Gulf Coast	1-2-3:		X		Western Colorado	1-3:	X		
Muskegon	1-2-3:		X		Wheeling	1-3-4:		X	
Nashville	1-2-3-4:		X		Wichita	1-3:		X	
Neosho Valley	1-2-3:		X		Wilmington	5:	X		
New Orleans	1-2-3:		X		Worcester	5:		X	
New York-New Jersey	5:		X		Youngstown-Warren	1-3:		X	

Codes:

1 - Midwest condenseries.

2 - Local plants.

3 - Butter-powder.

4 - Butter-cheese.

5 - Economic index.

6 - Actual Class I price specified in order.

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Author		Title		Date		Volume		Page	
A. B. C.		1. The first volume		1900		1-100		1-100	
D. E. F.		2. The second volume		1901		101-200		101-200	
G. H. I.		3. The third volume		1902		201-300		201-300	
J. K. L.		4. The fourth volume		1903		301-400		301-400	
M. N. O.		5. The fifth volume		1904		401-500		401-500	
P. Q. R.		6. The sixth volume		1905		501-600		501-600	
S. T. U.		7. The seventh volume		1906		601-700		601-700	
V. W. X.		8. The eighth volume		1907		701-800		701-800	
Y. Z. A.		9. The ninth volume		1908		801-900		801-900	
B. C. D.		10. The tenth volume		1909		901-1000		901-1000	
E. F. G.		11. The eleventh volume		1910		1001-1100		1001-1100	
H. I. J.		12. The twelfth volume		1911		1101-1200		1101-1200	
K. L. M.		13. The thirteenth volume		1912		1201-1300		1201-1300	
N. O. P.		14. The fourteenth volume		1913		1301-1400		1301-1400	
Q. R. S.		15. The fifteenth volume		1914		1401-1500		1401-1500	
T. U. V.		16. The sixteenth volume		1915		1501-1600		1501-1600	
W. X. Y.		17. The seventeenth volume		1916		1601-1700		1601-1700	
Z. A. B.		18. The eighteenth volume		1917		1701-1800		1701-1800	
C. D. E.		19. The nineteenth volume		1918		1801-1900		1801-1900	
F. G. H.		20. The twentieth volume		1919		1901-2000		1901-2000	
I. J. K.		21. The twenty-first volume		1920		2001-2100		2001-2100	
L. M. N.		22. The twenty-second volume		1921		2101-2200		2101-2200	
O. P. Q.		23. The twenty-third volume		1922		2201-2300		2201-2300	
R. S. T.		24. The twenty-fourth volume		1923		2301-2400		2301-2400	
U. V. W.		25. The twenty-fifth volume		1924		2401-2500		2401-2500	
X. Y. Z.		26. The twenty-sixth volume		1925		2501-2600		2501-2600	
A. B. C.		27. The twenty-seventh volume		1926		2601-2700		2601-2700	
D. E. F.		28. The twenty-eighth volume		1927		2701-2800		2701-2800	
G. H. I.		29. The twenty-ninth volume		1928		2801-2900		2801-2900	
J. K. L.		30. The thirtieth volume		1929		2901-3000		2901-3000	
M. N. O.		31. The thirty-first volume		1930		3001-3100		3001-3100	
P. Q. R.		32. The thirty-second volume		1931		3101-3200		3101-3200	
S. T. U.		33. The thirty-third volume		1932		3201-3300		3201-3300	
V. W. X.		34. The thirty-fourth volume		1933		3301-3400		3301-3400	
Y. Z. A.		35. The thirty-fifth volume		1934		3401-3500		3401-3500	
B. C. D.		36. The thirty-sixth volume		1935		3501-3600		3501-3600	
E. F. G.		37. The thirty-seventh volume		1936		3601-3700		3601-3700	
H. I. J.		38. The thirty-eighth volume		1937		3701-3800		3701-3800	
K. L. M.		39. The thirty-ninth volume		1938		3801-3900		3801-3900	
N. O. P.		40. The fortieth volume		1939		3901-4000		3901-4000	
Q. R. S.		41. The forty-first volume		1940		4001-4100		4001-4100	
T. U. V.		42. The forty-second volume		1941		4101-4200		4101-4200	
W. X. Y.		43. The forty-third volume		1942		4201-4300		4201-4300	
Z. A. B.		44. The forty-fourth volume		1943		4301-4400		4301-4400	
C. D. E.		45. The forty-fifth volume		1944		4401-4500		4401-4500	
F. G. H.		46. The forty-sixth volume		1945		4501-4600		4501-4600	
I. J. K.		47. The forty-seventh volume		1946		4601-4700		4601-4700	
L. M. N.		48. The forty-eighth volume		1947		4701-4800		4701-4800	
O. P. Q.		49. The forty-ninth volume		1948		4801-4900		4801-4900	
R. S. T.		50. The fiftieth volume		1949		4901-5000		4901-5000	
U. V. W.		51. The fifty-first volume		1950		5001-5100		5001-5100	
X. Y. Z.		52. The fifty-second volume		1951		5101-5200		5101-5200	
A. B. C.		53. The fifty-third volume		1952		5201-5300		5201-5300	
D. E. F.		54. The fifty-fourth volume		1953		5301-5400		5301-5400	
G. H. I.		55. The fifty-fifth volume		1954		5401-5500		5401-5500	
J. K. L.		56. The fifty-sixth volume		1955		5501-5600		5501-5600	
M. N. O.		57. The fifty-seventh volume		1956		5601-5700		5601-5700	
P. Q. R.		58. The fifty-eighth volume		1957		5701-5800		5701-5800	
S. T. U.		59. The fifty-ninth volume		1958		5801-5900		5801-5900	
V. W. X.		60. The sixtieth volume		1959		5901-6000		5901-6000	
Y. Z. A.		61. The sixty-first volume		1960		6001-6100		6001-6100	
B. C. D.		62. The sixty-second volume		1961		6101-6200		6101-6200	
E. F. G.		63. The sixty-third volume		1962		6201-6300		6201-6300	
H. I. J.		64. The sixty-fourth volume		1963		6301-6400		6301-6400	
K. L. M.		65. The sixty-fifth volume		1964		6401-6500		6401-6500	
N. O. P.		66. The sixty-sixth volume		1965		6501-6600		6501-6600	
Q. R. S.		67. The sixty-seventh volume		1966		6601-6700		6601-6700	
T. U. V.		68. The sixty-eighth volume		1967		6701-6800		6701-6800	
W. X. Y.		69. The sixty-ninth volume		1968		6801-6900		6801-6900	
Z. A. B.		70. The seventieth volume		1969		6901-7000		6901-7000	
C. D. E.		71. The seventy-first volume		1970		7001-7100		7001-7100	
F. G. H.		72. The seventy-second volume		1971		7101-7200		7101-7200	
I. J. K.		73. The seventy-third volume		1972		7201-7300		7201-7300	
L. M. N.		74. The seventy-fourth volume		1973		7301-7400		7301-7400	
O. P. Q.		75. The seventy-fifth volume		1974		7401-7500		7401-7500	
R. S. T.		76. The seventy-sixth volume		1975		7501-7600		7501-7600	
U. V. W.		77. The seventy-seventh volume		1976		7601-7700		7601-7700	
X. Y. Z.		78. The seventy-eighth volume		1977		7701-7800		7701-7800	
A. B. C.		79. The seventy-ninth volume		1978		7801-7900		7801-7900	
D. E. F.		80. The eightieth volume		1979		7901-8000		7901-8000	

(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Chicago as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 45 through 48-c and 49; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, and 49. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register Citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number.)

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FEDERAL REGISTER CITATIONS	CIT. 1-13
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8	Central Arkansas	8-1 through 8-5
87	Central Mississippi	87-1 through 87-4
82	Central West Texas	82-1 through 82-5
100	Chattanooga	100-1 through 100-5
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65	Cincinnati	65-1 through 65-5
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43	North Texas	43-1 through 43-5
75	Northeastern Ohio	75-1 through 75-6
116	Northeastern Wisconsin	116-1 through 116-5
66	Northern Louisiana	66-1 through 66-4
124	Ohio Valley	124-1 through 124-5
6	Oklahoma Metropolitan	6-1 through 6-5
35	Omaha-Lincoln-C. Bluffs	41-44b
21	Ozarks	21-1 through 21-5
77	Paducah	77-1 through 77-4
61	Philadelphia	61-1 through 61-5
113	Platte Valley	219-223
25	Puget Sound	25-1 through 25-5
44	Quad Cities-Dubuque	44-1 through 44-5
86	Red River Valley	86-1 through 86-5
91	Rockford-Freeport	138-141a
3	St. Louis	3-1 through 3-4
49	San Antonio	49-1 through 49-4
48	Sioux City	70-72a
56	Sioux Falls-Mitchell	211-214b
67	S. Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	67-1 through 67-4
118	Southeastern Florida	118-1 through 118-5
90	Southeastern New England	90-1 through 90-7
24	Southern Michigan	24-1 through 24-5
19	Southwest Kansas	150-152b
96	Springfield	96-1 through 96-5
47	Suburban St. Louis	47-1 through 47-4
11	Texas Panhandle	11-1 through 11-4
30	Toledo	30-1 through 30-4
72	Tri-State	72-1 through 72-5
127	Upper Chesapeake Bay	127-1 through 127-5
16	Upstate Michigan	283-287a
2	Washington, D. C.	2-1 through 2-5
80	Western Colorado	80-1 through 80-4
102	Wheeling	102-1 through 102-5
68	Wichita	68-1 through 68-5
110	Wilmington	110-1 through 110-5
99	Worcester	99-1 through 99-5
60	Youngstown-Warren	60-1 through 60-4

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 8
Central Arkansas

*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in Clark (except the city of Gurdon and the town of Okolona), Conway, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lonoke, Monroe, Pike, Pulaski, Saline, and White Counties, Arkansas.

Population (1950 Census): 546,608

Principal places are: Little Rock, North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Arkadelphia, and Searcy.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its total producer receipts to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Not accounted for in Class I.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants from which no fluid milk products are distributed on routes and located less than 250 miles, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If the transfers exceed such utilization, they are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Bulk transfers of cream to unregulated plants, unless another Class is claimed by the transferring handler, and such cream is not disposed of by the unregulated plant under Grade A label.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Fluid milk products not priced under any order.
- b. Non-fluid milk products reprocessed at the plant.
- c. Bulk receipts of fluid milk products priced under another order.

*2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials less: March through July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential (in the case of "b" receipts, Class I price is adjusted by butterfat differential only). August through February uniform price, or weighted average base-excess price adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by adding Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.6.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5 cents x 7.5).
- c. (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 8.53) + (Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.902) - 34.3 cents + (Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.6).

*2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 18 (Memphis, Tennessee marketing area).

*3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Sugar Creek Creamery, Russellville, Ark.
Ozark Creamery Co., Ozark, Ark.
Pet Milk Company, Siloam Springs, Ark.

August through March: The lower of the basic formula price; or the local plant price plus 25 cents.

Butterfat differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month x 0.12.

*2. Class II. April through July: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11; all other months, such price x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Benton; deduct, 1.5 cents for each 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- *2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies January through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days).
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
 - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, (other than Memphis) are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. Handlers regulated under Federal Order No. 18 (Memphis, Tennessee marketing area) shall pay the difference, if any, between the Class I price under this order (if larger) and the Class I price under the Memphis order for Class I milk sold on route in this marketing area.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 119
Connecticut

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the State of Connecticut including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,007,280.

Principal places are: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area, including sub-dealers selling fluid milk products from such plants on route.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer (except certain State institutions) who operates a distributing plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
 - b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its total producer receipts as fluid milk products to a regulated or unregulated distributing plant, or to a producer-handler plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant continuously under this or other New England orders July through November (September-December in 1960) is, upon its request, a supply plant under this order in the following December-June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other-source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated 1/2 percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. Packaged Class I products are Class I.
- b. Bulk Class I milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of Class I products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to a plant regulated under another order are classified according to provisions of the other order.
 - d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization is established except that transfers are Class I to extent of Class I route distribution in area from such plant and if Class I utilization at the plant exceeds receipts from all Federal order plants the transfer is Class I.
 - e. Transfers of milk and skim milk to an unregulated plant and then to another plant outside New York and New England States.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants except receipts for processing which are exempt and assigned to Class I in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.
 - b. Fluid milk products other than cream not priced under another order.
 - c. Fluid milk products other than cream priced under another order except that during months July through November deduction is made after assigning 15 percent of producer milk to Class II.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to (a) and (b) receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate is Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:
 - a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month).

Class Prices: (Continued)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949)}}{1.190} \times 3$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly)}}{\text{times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}} \right]}{20.50} \times 1$$

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration
in the New England region $\times 0.6$, plus:
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room $\times 1$)
Monthly Rate with house $\times 1$)
Weekly Rate board and room $\times 4.33$) $\times \frac{0.4}{1.9833} \times 3$
Weekly Rate no board and room $\times 4.33$)
Daily Rate no board and room $\times 26$)
(5)

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08	July	0.96
January, February, and September	1.04	April	.92
August and March	1.00	May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. The Class II price is the higher of the following (Computation in "b" is used for months in which no cream price is reported):

a. $\left(\frac{\text{Boston cream price 16th to 15th of month minus 52.5 cents}}{33} \right) \times 0.98 \times 3.7$

+ (Chicago area spray-roller powder price $\times 7.85$) less:

\$0.612: October through February
.672: August and September
.732: March, April, and July
.792: May and June

Class Prices: (continued)

b. U. S. manufacturing milk price (adjusted to 3.7 percent by a butterfat differential equal to 0.125×92 -score New York butter) adjusted as follows:

- + \$0.228: August, November, and December
- + 0.218: October
- + 0.198: September
- + 0.188: January
- + 0.178: February
- + 0.138: July
- + 0.008: March
- 0.062: May
- 0.052: June
- 0.032: April

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I, Class II, and Producer. Boston cream price minus 52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported: New York 92-score butter price $\times 0.125$. Both quotations based on 16th of previous to 15th of current month.

Location Differentials:

1. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and those towns in Massachusetts or Rhode Island which border on the State of Connecticut which are 50 miles or more from Hartford, Connecticut:

- a. Class I and Producer. Deduct:

- 33.0 cents - 51 to 60 miles
- 1.4 cents - each additional 10 miles

- b. Class II. Deduct:

- 3.0 cents - 51 - 100 miles
- 4.5 cents - 101 - 150 miles
- 6.0 cents - 151 - 200 miles
- 7.0 cents - 201 - 250 miles
- 8.0 cents - 251 and over

2. Farm: For farms located in Connecticut, Rhode Island, part of New York State east of the Hudson River and south of Berkshire Section of the New York State Thruway, or that portion south of the Massachusetts Turnpike in Massachusetts add 46 cents per hundredweight. For farms located outside the area as described above, but within New York State east of the Hudson River and south of the northern boundaries of North Greenbush, Sand Lake, and Stephentown townships in Rensselaer County, add 23 cents per hundredweight.

1. Marketwide, monthly pool, with seasonal incentive payment plan under which \$0.15 per hundredweight is withheld from payments to producers during April, May, and June and paid out in equal amounts during the months July, August, and September.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members, must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, may be exempted from under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts of pool milk and Class I fluid milk products priced under this or another order; that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

Order amended 7-1-61 (*indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 13
Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in Jackson, Cass, Bates, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, and St. Clair Counties, Missouri and specified areas in Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri; Wayndotte, Leavenworth, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Lyon, Morris, Miami, and Riley (exclusive of the Fort Riley military reservation) Counties, Kansas.

Population (1950 Census): 1,200,830

Principal places are: Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas City and Topeka, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. Cooperative associations which choose to report as handlers with respect to milk of producer members delivered in tank trucks owned or operated under contract by the association to other regulated plants and producer-handler plants, and such associations with respect to milk of producer members delivered in cans to regulated plants of two or more handlers in a single delivery period.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production, from regulated plants, or from cooperative associations in tank trucks are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated Pool Plant (except a plant regulated under another order or a handler or producer-handler plant which disposes of an average of less than 600 pounds of Class I milk per day on routes in the marketing area):

1. Distributing Plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 30 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, March through June; 35 percent, December through February; and, 45 percent, July through November.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers (less Class I route disposition) to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualified as a supply plant in each of the months August through December is a supply plant in the following January through July unless non-regulated status is requested. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant October through December and as a cooperative association plant August through September 1959 remains qualified, January through June 1960.

3. Cooperative association plant:

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association if 65 percent of the milk of producer members is delivered to other regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed and skim milk dumped upon notification and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following transfers of milk, skim milk or cream are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 200 miles of Kansas City, Missouri; Manhattan, or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
 - d. Transfers of milk, skim milk or cream (except Grade C cream and cream utilized in Class II under another order) to plants more than 200 miles from Kansas City, Missouri; Manhattan or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Fluid milk products not priced under any order, and receipts of all nonfluid milk products reprocessed at the plant.
 - b. Fluid milk products priced under another order. (Packaged receipts of sour cream or yogurt priced as Class II under Chicago or Class I under other Federal orders are subtracted from Class I).
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 120 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries for 3.5 percent milk.
 - b. Butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.20) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 7.0).
- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$1.18:	April - July
1.49:	August - March

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment not to exceed 30 cents, July through December 1961, and 45 cents thereafter.

3. Class II. Higher of the following:

a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk plus 19 cents:

Borden Company, Fort Scott, Kansas
 Carnation Company, Girard, Kansas
 Kraft Foods Company, Nevada, Missouri
 Pet Milk Company, Iola, Kansas
 Swift and Company, Parsons, Kansas

b. (Chicago 93 (92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 74 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .12.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month plus 4 cents x .10.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Kansas City, Missouri; and Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Council Grove, or Emporia, Kansas deduct:
 - a. 16.0 cents - 50 to 70 miles.
 - b. 0.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
 - a. August - January to all producer milk.
 - b. February - July to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see "Special Handler Provisions".

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plant applies February through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days).
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
 - b. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances.
 - c. Provision is made for those holding a base under another order who became producers under this order after the base-forming period.
 - d. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants or, if the handler so elects:
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 67
South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart, Indiana.

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in LaPorte, St. Joseph, and Elkhart Counties, Indiana

Population (1950 Census): 366,378

Principal places are: Elkhart, LaPorte, and South Bend, Indiana.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month;
 - a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its total Class I disposition; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its total Grade A producer receipts to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through March is a supply plant in the following April through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat used to produce cottage cheese.
3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
 - b. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, cheese, ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; yogurt; aerated cream; evaporated milk; and storage cream.
 - c. Contained in monthly inventory variations.
 - d. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
 - e. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
 - f. Not accounted for in Class I or Class II.
 - g. In shrinkage of other-source milk.
 - h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
 - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount of the transfer. If receipts exceed such utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II, then Class II, then Class I):

a. Bulk and packaged fluid milk products, except packaged receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order which are first subtracted from Class I.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, other than those priced under another order. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

*a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2 -64.2 cents) + (Chicago 93 (92)-score butter price x 4.24 -11 cents).

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$1.30: August through October, and November

1.10: December through February, and July.

.90: All other months.

With a supply demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 2 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment limited to 24 cents. Resulting price not to exceed minimum Class I price for the 55-70 mile zone under Order 41 (Chicago).

*3. Class II. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) for the preceding month.

b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

4. Class III. The Midwest condensery price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 93(92)-score butter price for the current month x 0.13.

*2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.113.

3. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .12.

4. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 55 miles or more from South Bend, deduct:
 - a. 10.0 cents - 55 to 60 miles.
 - b. 1.6 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days).
 - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68
Wichita, Kansas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Sedgwick, Cowley, Sumner, Butler, Marion, and Harvey Counties, Kansas.

Population (1950 Census): 351,847

Principal places are: Wichita, Arkansas City, El Dorado, and Newton, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.
5. A cooperative association with respect to milk of any member producer delivered for its account to the pool plant of another cooperative association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
 - b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, March through July; 35 percent, all other months.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members deliver 60 percent or more of their milk to other regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- *a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt, except that fluid milk products labeled as "dietary products" shall be Class I in the amount equal only to the weight of an equal volume of milk, skim milk, or cream of the same butterfat content. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; butter-milk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks, including "dietary foods not in sealed cans; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce cottage cheese which is required to be made from Grade A milk.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than Class I and Class II products
- *b. Skim milk in dietary foods not classified as Class I.
- c. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- d. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- e. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- f. Skim milk dumped upon notification and verification by the market administrator.
- g. In shrinkage of other-source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced class over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers to an unregulated plant within 250 miles of the regulated plant unless a lower utilization remains after first allocating milk received directly from dairy farmers to the highest utilization at the unregulated plant.
 - d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to an unregulated plant over 250 miles from the regulated plant, except Grade C Cream and cream utilized as Class III under another order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II and Class I):
 - a. Receipts not priced under any order.
 - b. Receipts priced under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Whenever total deliveries of producer milk are over 120 percent of total Class I at all regulated plants, payments apply to receipts in "a" above, allocated to Class I and Class II. Payment rates on such milk in Class I: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat and location differentials. Payment rate on milk in Class II: Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat and location differentials, less Class III price adjusted by Class III butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.8 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.
 - b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.56) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.962).
- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.57 (June 1, 1961 to May 31, 1962) with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 1 1/2 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. (Resulting price may not be less than Kansas City price nor more than such price plus 50 cents, August through March; and during April through July may not be less than Kansas City price plus 10 cents nor more than such price plus 60 cents).

3. Class II. Price for Class III, plus 80 cents.

4. Class III. The higher of the following:

*a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.8 percent milk:

American Foods Co., Miami, Oklahoma
Kraft Foods Co., Nevada, Missouri
Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kansas
Swift and Co., Parsons, Kansas

b. Average price United States (current month) paid for milk used in manufacture of American cheese, evaporated milk, and butter and by-products (f.o.b. plant) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.
3. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.
4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 70 miles from Wichita, Kansas; deduct:
 - a. 12.0 cents - 71 to 80 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I or Class II.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I and Class II route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see "Special Handler Provisions".

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 60
Youngstown-Warren Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in Trumbull and Mahoning counties, (except Smith Township in Mahoning County), and Perry Township in Columbiana County, Ohio.

Population (1950 Census): 421,684

Principal places are: Youngstown and Warren, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
5. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month;
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, and cooperative association; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations, or

c. A plant from which 60 percent or more of total receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations, is distributed as Class I milk on routes, but whose Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area is less than 10 percent of such receipts, unless non-regulated status is requested.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and cooperative associations to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through January is a supply plant in the following February through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except egg nog. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; butter milk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fortified products shall be Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of an unmodified fluid milk product of the same nature and butterfat content).

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Disposed of for livestock feed and skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. Contained in that portion of fortified milk or skim milk not classified as Class I.

f. Not accounted for in Class I.

g. In shrinkage of other-source milk.

h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Bulk Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream) to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Youngstown or Warren, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and packaged Class I receipts from handlers regulated under this or any other Federal order. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from other Federal orders.
 - d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream) to plants 250 miles or more from Youngstown or Warren, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts not priced under another order.
 - b. Receipts pooled, but not prices as Class I under another order.
 - c. Receipts pooled and priced as Class I under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries 3.5 percent.
 - b. $(\text{Chicago butter price} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 4.2) \div (\text{Chicago area spray-roller price} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$.
2. Class I. Class I price under Federal order No. 75 (Northeastern Ohio) plus 10 cents; August 1, 1961 to January 31, 1963.
3. Class II. The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.13$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Youngstown or Warren, Ohio, whichever is closer; deduct:
 - a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 60 miles
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.